WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM. SALISBURY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1821. Vol. I.....No. 34.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 J. MURPHY.

Wilkinson & Horah,

Directly opposite the State Bank, Main-Street, Salisbury,

BEG leave to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received from New-York a supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY;

consisting of first rate warranted English Watches; gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains; Seals, Keys, &c.; Stars and Eagles for Officers' coats and hats; ladies' hair Bracelets, gold mounted; white and yellow Spangles; fancy and mourning Rings, of different patterns; Amulets; Coral; Garnets, and glass Beads; Ear Rings; silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A supply of Silver Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Sugar Tongs, constantly kept on hand, and also manufactured to any pattern, at short notice.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & TIME-PIECES,

of every description, carefully repaired, at short notice, and warranted to keep time.

The subscribers feel grateful to the public for favors already received; and hope, by careful attention, to merit the continuance of public patronage.

CURTIS WILKINSON,
HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, Dec. 12.——27

N. B. Human Hair, suitable for making watch chains, bracelets, &c. wanted, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be paid, on its delivery at our shop. W. & H.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. *Published by order of the Board.*

32tf W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Maxwell and Henry Chambers, and others, } Petition for
vs. } the division
James Irwin, Robert and Samuel Chambers. } of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of other states....*Therefore, ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, published in the town of Salisbury, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, on the third Monday in February, 1821, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte. 6w29

R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, } Original Attachment,
vs. } Levied on sundry articles.
ABNER M'LEOD. }

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state....*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3m29p

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Jesse A. Pearson and others, } *In Equity, Fall Term*, 1820.
vs.
John Pickler and others..... }

IN this case it is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for William Langhorn, one of the defendants, to appear at the next Court, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte. 6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Rowan County.....Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1820.

James Bryson... } Bill of revivor, and supplemental
vs. } bill filed.
George Houser. }

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for Alfred Brevard, Edward Brevard, Sarah A. Brevard, and Eugene Brevard, infants and heirs at law of Eli Kershaw, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae, John Taylor, and James S. Deas, executors of the last will of John Chesnut, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae and Mary his wife, John Taylor and Sarah his wife, James S. Deas and Margaret R. his wife, and Harriet Chesnut, heirs at law of John Chesnut, deceased—to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill filed in this case, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

Notification.

WHEREAS the honorable the General Assembly, at their last session, passed an act to establish a College in the Western part of the State—the Trustees of this intended Institution of Learning are hereby requested to meet in Lincolnton, on the 1st Wednesday of February next, to fix on those measures which may appear calculated to promote the design, and to discharge, as far as possible, that very important trust which their fellow-citizens have reposed in them: And as all is yet to be done, and much depends on the first steps that may be taken; as all are equally interested in whatever may tend to the good of the present and future generations; *others*, from each county in the supposed district, besides the Trustees, are invited also to attend, to give us their countenance and their aid, in suggesting those means which they may deem most conducive to the prosperity of the Institution. Should it unfortunately happen that a failure in the attendance of the Trustees be experienced at their first meeting, it may blight it in the bud, cool the fervor of its friends, and give occasion to those (if such there be) who are somewhat inimical, to say, in derision, "They began to build, but were not able to finish."

JAMES M'FEE,
Chairman of the Convention at Lincolnton.

JANUARY 8, 1821.

To Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his farm, together with a dwelling-house and out-houses, on the Yadkin River, immediately at the Toll Bridge, six miles from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Charleston and Augusta to Richmond, Baltimore, &c.

He will let the houses with or without the farm, and, if desired, will hire as many servants as the premises will require.

Near the house is a spring of excellent water, which, with its elevated situation, renders it one of the most healthy seats in the county. The size and plan of the house and its local situation, are eminently calculated to please travellers, and, if well kept, cannot fail to produce a handsome income to its occupant.

As it is the object of the proprietor to have a genteel house of entertainment kept, none need apply who cannot give a satisfactory assurance of their qualifications.—Terms may be known by applying to Allemong & Locke, or to myself, in this town.

JOHN BEARD, jr.

Salisbury, January 15, 1821.——32 6

☞ The Editors of the *Raleigh Star* and *Richmond Enquirer*, are requested to give the above *six* insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30 E & B.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fifth and sixth instalments of *ten dollars* on each share subscribed to the capital stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, are required, by an order of the President and Directors of the said company, to be paid—the fifth on or before the 20th day of January next, and the sixth on or before the 15th day of February next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Treasurer.*

20*th November*, 1820.——6w31

Gig for Sale.

FOR SAE, a new Stick *GIG*, with a sun top; which will be sold low. Apply to the Printer.

January 14, 1821.——4w32

Estate of John Ross, Sen'r.

NOTICE.—Those persons who have lawful demands against the estate of John Ross, senior, deceased, are hereby requested to make them known to me on or before the 20th day of February next, so that I may prepare for settlement, for I wish to make a final settlement of the estate at February Session, 1821.

JACOB BROWN, *Executor.*

January 10, 1821.——3w32p

The Celebrated
Horse Napoleon,

Will stand the ensuing Spring Season, at my stable in Salisbury. The terms will be made known in due time. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1821.——5w32

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Our New College.

REV. DR. McREE'S ADDRESS.

[CONCLUDED.]

You may say, "we will obtain a supply from the northern colleges and theological seminaries." We wish prosperity to them all; but most likely our dependence on them need not be great; they can find room and employment in their own country; or, if they incline to emigrate, it is not likely they will stop with us. For half a century past, how have the Presbyterian churches been supplied? From the natives of our country, with a very few exceptions. These two southern Synods, consisting of about fifty members, are chiefly natives of our own country.—And if a succession should be kept up, there is no rational ground to believe that it will originate from any other source. It is certainly our duty to lend our aid to relieve the destitute churches abroad; but all will acknowledge, that our first and immediate duty is to provide for our churches at home.

Thus the nature of our government, the extension of our territory, the rapid increase of our population, and, above all, and most to be deplored, the great inequality of gospel ministers to distribute, compared with the number of immortal souls to receive, the bread of life, loudly call for our exertions. That God hath appointed a public ministry; that the preaching of the word is an appointed means of salvation; that, under God, the ambassadors of Christ are the great pillars on which the building of Zion rests; that, without these ambassadors, the chariot of the everlasting gospel, and the whole machinery that is now in motion, to convert the world unto God, must stop, no intelligent, sober-minded Christian will deny. And the order, in all the dispensations of the providence of God is, that the means must precede the end—the cause must produce the effect.

3d. The smiles of divine Providence on a number of those literary institutions which have been already established in the United States, and the advantages which have resulted from them, may encourage us to engage in the same cause.

In general, it may be said that all have been useful, in a less or greater degree. In the New-England states, their private schools and public seats of learning have always been in proportion to the number of inhabitants, making provision by law that the education of no one should be neglected. Thus it has been, that they have always had a sufficient supply of public characters, both in the state and in the church. They have exhibited an example well worthy of our imitation, by transferring to their children, from one generation to another, that knowledge of religion and love of liberty which their forefathers brought with them from their native country.

For your encouragement to prosecute the intended object, you will now attend to a short history of the College of New-Jersey. This college was situated in the village of Princeton, in the year of our Lord 1746. Jonathan Belcher was then governor of the province, and obtained its charter from George II. king of G. Britain. Its first commencement consisted of no more than six graduates. But now, in the space of 74 years, about 1600 young men have received a liberal education in that seminary. And without partiality, there is no danger in asserting, that, numbers compared, the College of New-Jersey has sent forth as many great and good men as any institution of learning upon earth. From the Presidential chair, there is not a station in our government but has been filled by the students of Nassau Hall. From the first session of Congress, in the year '74, they have been, and now are, members of that honorable body: they have been sent, in the splendid and important character of ambassadors, to all the courts of Europe: they now preside on the bench of the supreme court of the nation; in many, also, of the supreme courts in the several states: chief magistrates in our own, and nearly in all other states: at the bar they have shone with a brilliancy of talent and eloquence inferior to none: in the medical department, the College of New-Jersey can boast of a Shippen, a Rush, and a Ramsay.

An example of real patriotism, especially for the benefit of the young men and boys in this assembly, in a son of Nassau Hall, I take the liberty of relating:—Colonel Allen, being offered a large reward to leave the American and go over to the British camp, nobly replied, "I am not worth much; but, low as my price may be, the King of Great-Britain is not able to make the purchase!"

What hath been said as to the many great and useful men that have been educated in the College of New-Jersey, might very justly excite us, as the friends and lovers of our common country, to follow the example of its founders.

But half hath not been said; and the main object of the history of that institution, on this occasion, hath not yet been brought forward. Indulge the prolixity attached to old age, and suffer me to proceed.

The principal design of the pious founders of the College of New-Jersey, was to raise up and qualify faithful ministers of the New Testament, to carry the benign and merciful tidings of Salvation to a needy, sinful world. They saw an increasing population "perishing through lack of knowledge:" "they esteemed Jerusalem above their chief joy: the prosperity of Zion was the crown of their desires." When the corner-stone of that magnificent edifice was laid, it was consecrated to the service of God. They bowed the knee, and liftedup the hand and heart to the throne of the great Lord of the harvest, "that he would send forth laborers into his harvest:" that there, on that consecrated spot, a fountain should open, "the streams whereof would make glad the city of God." The most high God heard, and favored that institution. Its Presidents were great men of God—champions for the Cross of Christ.—Under God, in the hands of an Edwards, a Davis, a Witherspoon, &c. it must prosper; and its pious trustees were men of the same mind. Three hundred ministers of our holy religion, have been educated in that seminary. These have sown the seeds of learning and religion in the various districts of our extensive country, where God in his providence called them to reside.

It is not to our purpose, nor is it my wish, to take away from any Christian denomination whatever. As to the Church universal, "peace be within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces." The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, now consists of one General Assembly, eleven Synods, fifty-four Presbyteries, more than six hundred learned Preachers, and nearly twelve hundred Congregations. Trace the matter back; examine it minutely; go from the distant streams, up to the fountain; and you will find that all proceeded from the College of New-Jersey, as the source.

No more shall be said on this subject, and it may be said, without exaggeration or dread of contradiction, that, from the northern extremities of New-York, to the Alabama, south; from the Atlantic ocean to the Missouri, west, a great share of that political, moral, and religious light which hath been diffused throughout this vast region, hath been derived, either immediately or ultimately, from the College of New-Jersey.—This "handful of corn in the top of the mountains, hath shaken like the fruit of Lebanon;" and may, in less than one hundred years, send its fruits, the blessings of civil and religious knowledge, to the Pacific ocean. Lord hasten it in thy time.

Much hath been done for us by our fathers and predecessors: we cannot requite them: they rest from their labors, and are followed by their works: but we can do for our posterity what they have done for theirs. We are urged on by duty and necessity, and encouraged by example.

We now proceed to show, in the 4th and last place, that the Western part of the State of North-Carolina is a favorable situation for a public Seminary of Learning, and that it contains resources to carry it into effect.

1. This is a favorable situation for a public seminary of learning. We are a people substantially united in civil and religious sentiments; as yet of frugal, though decent habits in life; more on an equality than any other section of the Union on this side the states of New-England; none very rich, few very poor: the people in private life are not inferior to any of their fellow-citizens, as to general information; few more desirous, were they possessed of the means, to educate their sons: a country not yet led far astray by the pomp and glitter of high life and fashion; where it is thought more economical habits may be observed than are in most of our public seats of learning abroad, or in some not far distant, prohibiting those that are in moderate circumstances from a liberal education altogether, who generally make the best scholars and the most useful men; and poison the minds of some of those whose parents are wealthy and able to bear the expense: a soil sufficiently fertile, "bearing all manner of store:" and, finally, a climate which, in point of health, little if any inferior to any part of the whole world. The situation is favorable, and,

2. It contains resources to carry the intended institution into effect. The country which it is expected will co-operate in the design, grows daily, both in wealth and population. In point of agricultural improvement only, in its infancy, and situated, as to distance, from seaport towns, that the substantial supports of life will never command an immoderate price; which will fix and continue the rates of boarding at a reasonable standard, if frugality and economy be introduced into the system.

We have said, in the foregoing calculation, that the twenty counties which may unite in the design, contain 200,000 souls; but it is thought, were the inhabitants carefully numbered, the amount would be nearly, or altogether, 300,000. Allowing a householder, or head of a family, for every ten souls, the number would be 30,000: then, one single dollar from each householder, would just make up the same sum of 30,000 dollars. Many, you may say, will give nothing—granted; but many will give from 5, say, to 20 dollars or more; and will not this make up the deficiency? This sum, 30,000 dollars, would, perhaps, erect all needful buildings, to make a beginning. It would not be as much as the tax of one year from each householder. And who

would withhold the sum equal to his public dues for a single year, to begin an institution of learning, the good effects of which may reach forward to the end of time?

We have the resources; we possess the means. The single state of Massachusetts, by small universal contributions, in the space of six years, contributed half a million of dollars for public religious purposes. The labor of each individual, for one day only, cast into the fund, would be more than enough to erect the buildings. Be it repeated, *we have the means*. These means are not exclusively our own; they are bestowed on us by the "Giver of every good and perfect gift;" and we are bound to appropriate them to his glory, and the good of our fellow-men.

A short review of what hath been said, will finish the discourse.

1st. It was stated, that, to science and religion, under the auspices of a propitious Providence, we stand indebted for that high and distinguished rank we now hold among the nations of the earth. 1. Let us unite our hearts in gratitude to God, the great Father and Lord of all; the source from whence all our blessings flow. Unto thee, O Lord, do we give thanks, &c." Ingratitude is, of all crimes, the most vile and degrading.—It robs God of his due, and sinks man below the level of his nature: Gratitude consists in endeavoring to make suitable returns to God for the favors we have received from him; expressed by a life of obedience to his laws, and in promoting the good of mankind. What must have been our condition, had the blessings of science and the knowledge of the Christian religion been withheld from us? And what must be the condition of posterity, if they be not conveyed to them? And it is with us, as agents in the hand of God, to decide, whether they shall be lost to posterity or continued with them. How awful the trust! how great the responsibility! Shall we be so cruel and unjust, as to provide for our offspring the possessions of this world, and not prepare them, by knowledge, religion and virtue, for the enjoyment of them? Return to this world a century hence, and seek for that which you left to your heirs; and perhaps not a trace to be found—neither root nor branch in the hands of your descendants, but the small sum you may have vested in the intended public institution.

Such, also, is the nature of all things here below, that individuals, families, and nations, are subject to changes;—ever have, and ever will, experience what we call the reverse of fortune. A continued calm, an unclouded sky, were never the lot of mortals. We may yet need, and soon, a Washington in the field, a Patrick Henry in our councils. Let us, therefore, by education and the knowledge and principles of Christianity, prepare for the storm as well as for the calm; and thereby perpetuate and defend that liberty, whether civil or religious, "wherewith God hath made us free."

In the order of this address, it was stated that the nature of our government, the extension of our territory, the rapid increase of our population, and, above all, the state of the church, imperiously demand that every practicable means be used to diffuse knowledge throughout our country. From the items first mentioned, we shall deduce no particular inference; but just notice, as a

2d Inference, the loud demands which the church of Christ makes for relief in this section of country, which we hope will soon be the seat of a public Seminary of Learning.

Three hundred thousand souls! fifty thousand, only, supplied!—two hundred and fifty thousand not supplied with the public means of salvation. If it be so, "that faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God;" if it be so, that the public administration of the word be an appointed means of grace; if it be so, that in no age or country in the world, private religion never existed without public; if it be so, that there never was a stock without a root; and, finally, if it be so, that on next Lord's day not more than a fifteenth or twentieth part of these 300,000 will attend on the public hearing of the word, let a solemn and awful question be asked, "Whether it is likely the kingdom of Light or the kingdom of Darkness has the ascendancy?" And thousands, many thousands, cannot read intelligibly in their own houses. Can it be otherwise, than, as they live in ignorance, so also they die in guilt? It is vain to parry the truth—to bandage our eyes at the brink of the precipice, to lessen the horrors of the fall—to seek for a remedy in concealing the disease?

There will be an alteration for the better: God will, one day, by the agency of human means, "arise, and have mercy upon Zion." All nations will walk in the light of the Lord, and the earth be a paradise again. Will we go forward and begin the work, or fold our arms and leave it to others? Never will a people, to the end of the world, be under greater obligations to God for his goodness than we are. He has given us the Canaan inheritance of freedom, independence and peace; and, no doubt, expects the fair opportunity of doing good will be improved.

That the smiles of Heaven on the literary institutions which have been already established in the United States of America, may justly inspire us with zeal and ardor to follow the example.—We infer, in the

3d Place, "the Lord's hand is not shortened," his power is not weakened, "his ear is not heavy," ever open to the prayers of his people; able and willing to bestow his blessing on every undertaking intended for his glory and the good of mankind. Approach this laudable undertaking as a band of Christian brethren and patriots. "Let all speak the same thing; let there be no divisions among you; but be ye perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." As to the intended institution, say in the language, and adopt the faith and spirit, of King Solomon at the dedication of the temple, "Lord, remember David and all his afflictions: How he sware unto the Lord, and vowed unto the mighty God of Jacob, Surely I will not come into the tabernacle of my house, nor go up into my bed—I will not give sleep to mine eyes, nor slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob."

4th. It was said, that the Western part of the State of North-Carolina afforded a favorable situation, and contained resources, to establish a public seminary of learning, to prepare young men, by the knowledge and influence of the Christian religion, with the aid of sound science, to act with honor and advantage in those public departments of life which the church, the state, and the condition of mankind, now do, and will in future, require; founded on the broad and solid basis of christian and republican principles, to the entire exclusion of all party names and distinctions, whether civil or religious. That the situation is favorable, has been so explained that a repetition would be unnecessary. We have the resources. A single dollar to each head of a family: Surely, surely, the amount of this would be collected in the space of a few years, from every family in the district. I have said to the amount, supposing the one half, or more, should give nothing. But it is confidently thought that such measures might be taken that all, the poorest, of every denomination, would become contributors. Let the contributions be universal, as far as possible, however small. One hundred dollars from one hundred individuals, would be much better than the like sum from one person. The widow's mite may eventually produce as much good as the rich man's talent. This universal contribution would have a moral influence on the hearts of the community: it would diffuse a principle of individual benevolence among all ranks in society: it would establish an intercourse and connexion betwixt all orders of men. The rich and the poor would meet together, on a footing of equality and good will, combined in one common and glorious cause; all feeling their weight in the scale of society, and the noble pride of having done something for the good of the world. And let us not engage in the undertaking, unless we think it can be begun and carried on in that frugal style which comports with the circumstances of our country, and the nature of our republican government. O, let us avoid that show and extravagance which seem to be the destruction of too many of our seminaries of learning, both great and small.

Friends and fellow-Christians, we come to the close of this address. You will approach, in your deliberations on this occasion, an object of unspeakable importance. This is as important a meeting, taken in connexion with its consequences, as ever took place in the State of North-Carolina. And shall we part without doing something? A better opportunity never offered, nor never will offer in future, for us to do some good. Let it not pass by unimproved. The church and the state, time and eternity, demand our exertions. O, let us attend to their voice. And it is with us to decide, "as workers together with God," whether our own immediate posterity, and those that may succeed them, shall grow up in ignorance and vice, or in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord," a credit to their parents, and a blessing to the world.

Despair not of success. The design, if laid in principle, carried forward in the fear of God, and reliance on his grace, will prosper. And should you not live to see the full completion of your object, posterity will be gainers; generations unborn will be instructed and animated by your example. God will approve, and will reward, not in proportion to the magnitude of the gift, but in proportion to the principle of the giver. We will thankfully accept the smallest offering. The cup of "cold water," when cheerfully given, and from pure motives, will attract the eye of Heaven, and will not pass without a reward. So neither will the smallest gratuity pass without the notice and gratitude of the friends and founders of the intended seminary.

That grain of mustard seed, which we hope soon to plant in the western soil of this state, however "small when sown in the earth," may grow up, and shoot forth its branches over a vast extent of country. In it, may be enveloped those precious principles and blessings that will promote the happiness of thousands: In it, may be enveloped a cure, a sovereign cure, for all those evils which embitter life, and distract the world. Ignorance, vice, poverty, and blood-shed: all these must fall—all these *will* fall, before the overwhelming and overbearing authority of the Christian religion. This is the agent that will sweep off all calamity from the face of the earth. The restless elements which have agitated the world, and kept it in a state of commotion in all past ages, will be hushed into a universal calm; the reign of peace will be established, and the whole human race will be but one harmonious family, when the millenial days shall beam forth in all the splendor of the light of the gospel, "and the earth be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." To contribute our share to bring about this glorious period, is the leading design of that literary institution you are assembled to establish: and on the deliberations and decisions of this day, the happiness of your children and of posterity, to the end of time, may be suspended.

"He builds a kingdom of the noblest date,
"Who builds the kingdom of our Saviour God."

You will again hear our text; after which, a few sentences will conclude this address.

"That our sons may be as plants growing up in their youth, and our daughters like cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace." To crown the description of national happiness, the Psalmist adds, "Yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord." "Give what he will, without him we are poor: and with him, rich, take what he will away."

Happy is that nation, and happy the individual, "whose God is the Lord." Interested in that covenant, through faith in the Redeemer, which is ordered in all things, and sure. "Life and immortality are brought to light by the Gospel," and the way opened to the mansions of eternal rest. And when all the designs of God, in creating, preserving, and in redeeming this world, shall come to an end, "the Lord Jesus Christ will descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then they who are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall they ever be with the Lord."

"Where, with the high and holy One,
"They'll dwell in bliss supreme;
"Share in the pleasures of his throne,
"And taste the chrystal stream.

"Banquet on Angelic food;
"*Father, Son,* and *Spirit* know:
"Drink the joys that flow from God,
"And shall forever flow."

May God take you all into his holy keeping: guide you by his counsel while in this world, and at last receive you into glory. AMEN.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Kitty Simple's*" situation is certainly embarrassing; and as she wishes to seek relief through the medium of our columns, we have no disposition to deny her the privilege. She shall be heard in our next.

"*Solon*" hereafter.

The extremely bad state of the roads prevented the arrival of our three principal mails last week. This will account for the *leanness* of our columns this week, as it respects political and other intelligence; but they will be found to contain other matter, we think, well worth the perusal of our readers.

The subject of a new College in the western part of the State, is again brought before the public; and as it is one in the decision of which not only those who are now on the stage of action, but future generations, are greatly interested, it should receive that careful and serious attention which it certainly merits. It is not to be expected that it will unite the exertions of all in its favor; but it *is* to be expected that no one will determine on opposition without mature reflection.

VARLE'S NEW MAP.

An advertisement will be found in a subsequent column, respecting "Varle's new Map of the United States," which is now offered for sale in this place. From the slight examination which we have made of this Map, we have no hesitation in saying, that, as far as we are capable of judging, it is decidedly the best map of the United States and its territories that we have ever met with. It contains the latest divisions, and offers many other new claims to public patronage; and gentlemen who are in want of a good map, would do well, we think, at least to call and examine it.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

From the Frontiers of N. Carolina,
January 5, 1821.

So general have been, and, indeed are, the attempts in the neighboring States to carry their Internal Improvements into successful operation, that the inhabitants of this State are imperiously bound to keep the same object in view. South-Carolina has begun (it is said in earnest) to think of striking such a blow at the carrying (by waggons) trade of this and the neighboring districts, as to render such conduct necessary. The following extracts are made from a pamphlet entitled "Plans and progress of Internal Improvement in South-Carolina, with observations resulting therefrom to the Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the State:" And from a quotation found therein, it is supposed to have emanated from a member or members of the Board. The quotation bespeaks a mind somewhat similar to that of the schemer alluded to by George Alexander Steevens, who proposed to pay off the British national debt by bottling up the Thames and then selling it for seltzer water, at that moment very dear and in great demand.

One of the more immediate objects of the State is thus stated: "The *diversion of an immense trade from North-Carolina and Tennessee to Charleston, we have stated, would result from the execution of our system of internal improvement.*" We then find a great deal of very confident argument and a tolerably positive conclusion, that "while it is in their power" (that of South-Carolina) "to COMMAND a large portion of the trade of North-Carolina and Tennessee, *no other State has it in its power to make a similar diversion unfavorable to us.* It is evident, then, that it is our true policy to take advantage of our local situation, and extend our improvements in such direction as to gain from our sister States all the trade we can, *and to bring back to Charleston as much as possible of our own trade which is now engrossed by others.*"

Next, under the head of "THE WATERS OF THE CATAWBA," we find the following observations: "*We can have no competition in the trade of this extensive river which waters the finest back country in the southern states, unless we leave it in its present state, closed to every practical use.* Open it, and the rich harvests of many counties must be exchanged in Charleston for the merchandize of that city. *All attempts to carry on trade by roads leading to the sea-board of North-Carolina, must be intercepted by this noble stream, that will convey into Charleston every marketable article that reaches its banks, as regularly as it rolls its waters to the ocean.*

"Broad River extends its navigable waters about forty miles above the North-Carolina line. Although less interesting than the Catawba it is of great value. The trade that now passes from Tennessee by Nashville, will here find its nearest water carriage; and the produce of the large county of Rutherford, and part of Buncombe, must descend this river to Charleston, as soon as navigation to the North-Carolina line is finished.

"The Saluda, when opened, will not be without its effect even in commanding the trade of the west. Its navigable waters will cross the road over which all the waggons now pass, that convey the produce of East Tennessee and part of North-Carolina to Augusta. It will be strange, indeed, if part of this trade does not seek a better market in Charleston by a good water carriage of two hundred miles, in preference of a worse market over bad roads for eighty miles. But this river possesses a still greater advantage in the facilities it affords of retaining the trade of Greenville, Laurens, and parts of Edgefield and Abbeville, which now goes by land to Augusta. Perhaps few districts in the state could yield to our commercial capital a richer and more willing harvest than these. Yet they are now reluctantly forced to another market, merely because that beautiful river has not been opened.

"The Saluda mountain road has its weight in this consideration of the subject. The western trade which has heretofore passed these mountains, has principally been carried on with Augusta. To give our towns and city a fair competition in this trade, has been one of the objects of this road; and it must have its effect. For *when* a steam-boat navigation can transport from Columbia to Charleston the articles of this trade as cheaply and nearly as expeditiously as they can be conveyed from Augusta to Savannah, the advantage of a more ready market and better and shorter road will have its desired influence.

"*There is one other view of this subject of considerable importance to this state. This is known to be the course of the trade of the western country nearest to us.* The goods that supply that trade are purchased to a great extent in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and paid for in cash drawn from South Carolina and Georgia. Their horses, mules, hogs and cattle are brought to our market and sold for cash. This supplies means of paying the northern merchant. Waggons are often sent to the north empty, and loaded back with goods. *This trade is a very inconvenient one to the western country.* Their sales and purchases both cost them a long and expensive journey to the north and to the south. It is also very injurious to us, because it causes a constant drain of our circulating medium, which being in high credit, answers the northern market better than any western paper. *All this arises from the difficulty of communication with Charleston.* Make that communication expeditious and cheap, and our city will supply what is now brought from the north. At the same time that western produce is sold here, goods will be here purchased for their consumption: one journey will effect both objects and the trade to us will become an equal one. We shall then pay in merchandize what we now pay in cash. Are the improvements now making, calculated to produce this equality so favorable to us? *When* the Catawba and Broad River navigations are carried to the foot of the mountains and within fifty miles of the western country, *when* the western road has become the best and shortest pass in the whole ridge of the Blue and the Allegany mountains; can any one doubt that all the heavy supplies will ascend these rivers to their heads, and by a short land carriage descend to the place of consumption? The lighter and more valuable articles will form the return loads of waggons which must be employed in this trade, and will meet but few difficulties in following the Saluda road. *It may therefore with certainty be calculated that the works now going on, will render profitable the western trade, which is not now so to us: and that Charleston will supply what is now purchased in Baltimore and Philadelphia.*"

To enter into any discussion of the question, whether this composition is or is not *vapor*, and, of that kind which will speedily *evaporate*, is unnecessary and irrelavant to the object at present in view. It is therefore proposed merely to quote the following very correct ideas from a late Fayetteville Observer.

"When we take into account the present intolerable state of our roads and the present low price of produce, the profits arising to the farmer must be a poor compensation for his year's labor.

"We have hitherto overlooked the most essential point of the internal improvements of this State by extending our views to those objects that can only be effected by the labor of succeeding ages. The opening of our rivers to their sources, cannot be expected until a more dense population shall render labor much cheaper than it is at present; nor can the necessary means be obtained to effect great and arduous undertakings, when the profits of its stock hold forth no inducements to monied men, from the deficiency of surplus produce, that will, for half a century to come, yield but a scanty bonus on its capital.—The opening and making of public roads can be effected with one fourth the same capital that it will require to render the improvement of the best of our rivers, approaching the interior of the State, sufficient for boats, carrying little more than what a waggon and team could haul over a good turnpike road."

After having done this, it is intended to submit a few observations addressed more immediately to those readers of the Western Carolinian, whose interests are intimately concerned in the discussion of this subject and its results.

Salisbury may be supposed to be a point on which the commerce of a wealthy country turns. If we take the map and place one foot of our compasses on the town, the other, in the course of 200 miles, (on a hair line,) will reach Petersburg. Charleston is about the same distance. The Board of Works in South-Carolina are aware of the trade we have hitherto carried on, and think they can wrest it from us. However, if we look to the season at which the imported supplies are necessary—to that period of the year when the farmers, along the fertile country from hence to Petersburg, can best supply the means of land transportation, we shall find that in the one instance we have at all times a safe approach, while, in the other, we are forbidden even to look towards that city (Charleston) which "IS *to supply what is now purchased in Baltimore and Philadelphia*," for some months in the year, and those very months the months when the foreign supplies are necessary.

Again: If we look to the price of northern produce in the port of Charleston, we shall find a competition that it will be difficult to face. It arises from the cheapness of transportation by sea, as well as its celerity and certainty. Already have horses been brought down by water; and the closing of the West-India trade to the middle and eastern ports, will continue to extend a commerce necessary to the consumption of the extra produce of those countries. Supposing the whole of this fine South-Carolina scheme was effected—that for her $100,000, every impediment at Rocky Mount and below it were removed,—what is there we can send below the Santee by water, that we can transmit by land to the Middle Districts, which will find an advantageous market? *For, it seems the object of the Board is not to open any Road to those sections of country where our waggons have hitherto found so ready and advantageous a sale for their miscellaneous loads.* Let us also ask what would be the freight which our waggoners would charge to bring goods from Petersburg and convey them to the middle and northern towns of South-Carolina, say Lancaster, York, Chatham, Camden, and Columbia, *if the Roads* were so improved as to enable five horses to carry (as on the Turnpike Roads in Pennsylvania) 6 or 7000lbs.? However, let us be thankful that the subject of roads is getting into discussion. The good people of Virginia have been a long time speculating on the subject of uniting the James and the Kenhawa; for, in a recent Richmond Enquirer, (that of the 30th Dec. 1820,) we find a decided proof that, for a given distance, land is cheaper than water carriage. One of the impediments to the latter is stated "to be the loss on coal brought down the river, occasioned by the frequent removals and the interruptions in the navigation of the river, which *often render it necessary* for the boatmen to lighten their loads." This objection is one which has increased, is increasing, but cannot be diminished, in all the southern rivers; and it springs from the augmented settlement of the country and the still augmenting powers of evaporation and absorption. Hence, allowing that all can be done in the rivers for which the most sanguine on the subject do or will contend, this circumstance will prevent that *uniformity of communication*, imperatively necessary to a beneficial intercourse. Has the experience of the last war taught us nothing? However, let us not despair: we, whose object is to favor the little husbandman and foster his humble endeavors at the attainment of competence, have our advocates; while those whose sole wish seems to be to benefit the few at the expense of the many, are losing ground. The community is getting aware that every farmer may have, and indeed has, his waggon on the road, but that few have boats on the river. It is getting tired of those companies, so well described by Mr. Murphey, (Memoir, p. 81,) and will discharge its schemers, before any long period shall have elapsed.

Such are the circumstances in which the State of North-Carolina is now placed; and surely the people of Rowan and Mecklenburg, Iredell and Montgomery, Burke and Rutherford, some of the most wealthy and populous counties of a State, powerful in population and great in resource, will not withhold their exertions on this occasion. Common sense, common reason, and their common welfare, unite in forbidding it. So say

MANY HUNDREDS.

P. S. Figures, it is said, never err. A comparison of the prices of whiskey, &c. in the Delaware and Chesapeake, with an estimate of the expense of transportation, and those of the same articles in North-Carolina, would speak volumes as to the necessity existing with the people of this State of preparing by roads to compete with the northern produce, which, *should the river scheme succeed in South-Carolina*, might be sold very low. So that, in every point of view, exact attention is necessary to this subject.

SCRAPS,

Selected from London papers, for the National Advocate.

The late Lord Oxford gives the following singular anecdote of two of our Queens: While Queen Caroline dressed, prayers used to be read in the outward room, where hung a Venus. Mrs. Selwyn, bed-chamber-woman in waiting, was one day ordered to bid the chaplain, Dr. Maddox, (afterwards bishop of Worcester,) begin the service. He said archly, "And a very proper *altar-piece* is here, Madam!" Queen Anne had the same custom; and once, ordering the door to be shut while she changed her linen, the chaplain stopped. The Queen sent to ask why he did not proceed? He replied, "he would not *whistle* the word of God through the *key-hole*."

Effects of Gasconading.—A certain newspaper in Glasgow, we have been told, has indulged so much in the habit of announcing, from day to day, the wonderful improvements in trade, and the rise of wages, as to bring in numbers of weavers from the neighborhood, who complained that their employers did not give them the same rate of wages paid by others. The employers, again, demanded the authority on which these charges were made; and when given, very properly sent the weavers to the publisher of the newspaper, whose office, it is said, was actually mobbed by disappointed craftsmen, desiring to know, what could not be told, the names of the manufacturers who gave such high wages.

Fatal Duel at Chester.—In consequence of a dispute which originated in a supposed claim to a female, Mr. Folliott, a gentleman well known in Chester for his amiability of disposition, on Monday morning received a challenge from Mr. S. Burrowes, a person connected with the law. The circumstances having accidentally transpired in Mr. F's family, means were taken to prevent the meeting, which was to have been in the drop field, and the parties were compelled to find sureties. Notwithstanding this, a subsequent communication took place, and at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, Mr. Folliott and Mr. Burrowes met on the esplanade, fronting with the new burial ground, near the Infirmary. Mr. Pemberton attended as second for Mr. F. and Mr. E. Hall for Mr. B. Mr. Panton was the medical man agreed upon. It should be observed that the parties have been acquainted with each other for a long series of years, and their families are united by distant ties of consanguinity.

The combatants drew lots for the first fire, which Mr. Burrowes won; the distance fixed upon was twelve paces. Shots were exchanged without effect; the pistols were a second time loaded, and both fired together with the like result. An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. P. to reconcile the parties, and the fatal weapons were again discharged, which unhappily were too certain in their aim. A ball pierced the head of Mr. Folliott, and considerably fractured his skull; Mr. Burrowes was killed on the spot. Mr. F. has been trepanned, and great hopes are entertained of his recovery; but it is apprehended the mental consequences may be serious. Mr. Burrowes had experienced throughout the last twenty years, the intimate friendship of Mr. Folliott, and the grief of the last gentleman is excessive. Mr. F. is a gentleman of large fortune, and made himself commendably conspicuous in founding the Chester Lunatic Asylum, on the plan of that in Spring Vale, Staffordshire.

ENCOURAGING FOR THE LADIES.

Mr. Allen, in the House of Delegates, Maryland, has obtained leave to bring in a bill to diminish the tax on *marriage licences*—and Mr. Millard likewise obtained leave to bring in a bill to impose a tax on *Bachelors*.

To Boarding-House and Hotel KEEPERS.

FOR SALE, the premises situated on the corner of King and Market, and York and Market streets, Camden, S. Carolina, recently occupied by W. Vaughan, Esq. They are close to the Public Offices, and would be well suited for either a Private Hotel, or a Boarding House. A frame is now ready to be erected, so as to afford every possible facility to a purchaser who has either of those objects in view. The whole property, showing three fronts, with every necessary out-building, and among them an excellent brick Store-house, Smoke-house, &c. would be sold on favorable terms. Apply on the premises.

Camden, S. C. Dec. 11, 1820.——6w33

N. B. Good paper would be taken in payment.

ALSO,

A tract of 250 acres of LAND, within three miles of Camden, well calculated for any one becoming the purchaser of the above property. Apply as above.

Thomas Foster, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has recently returned from Philadelphia, and established himself in business in this place, in the east corner of Mr. Cowan's store. He has brought on with him the newest fashions, and made arrangements to receive them regularly hereafter from Charles C. and J. Watson, Philadelphia, so that he will be enabled to do his work in the most approved and fashionable style. He solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by assiduity and attention to his business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1821. 33

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORES.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.——3t

Varle's New Map OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE author having spent much time in close and laborious application, and incurred heavy expenses to complete his Map of the United States, flatters himself that he has been so far successful in his work as to make it well worthy the patronage of his fellow-citizens. This Map is drawn on a larger scale than any other of the United States heretofore published. Great pains have been taken to give the most clear and satisfactory information of each Town, County, and State; and by a new and peculiar method, the comparative population of each Town can be easily distinguished on this map. The division lines, stage and main roads, lakes, canals, &c. are all delineated with care; and more of the improvements relative to the Western States, are detailed in this than are to be found in any other map. Particular attention has been likewise paid to the insertion of the various Forts, and places rendered important during the late eventful war. By means, also, of an entire map of North-America, which is joined to the above, all the great Western Rivers are therein traced to their sources; and a correct view is given of the Floridas recently ceded to our government, and of Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansaw, &c. &c. But, besides this minute and complete survey of the United States, a general view is given of Canada, Mexico, and the West-Indies. All these advantages, together with the neat style in which this map has been executed, entitle it to be considered not only as a beautiful and proper ornament to embellish any office, counting-room, or parlour, but also as the most certain and correct index which can be obtained of the present Geography of our country.

For a review of this work, the inquirer is referred to the Portico, a well known repository of science and literature, published in this city. (See vol. 3d.) Many certificates, likewise, of the character of this Map, might be given; but the following concise recommendations, it is hoped, will suffice, without fatiguing the reader with many useless encomiums.

CHARLES VARLE, *Geographer.*

Baltimore, 1st March, 1819.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the subscribers, have introduced Mr. Varle's Map of the United States into our Schools. The easy and perspicuous method observed in its construction, enables the youth to understand it with little assistance from their teachers. We find it more full and comprehensive than any other map of the United States. It shows distinctly each county and its seat of justice, which has been omitted in other maps. The capitals of each state, territory, &c. &c. their towns with their population, of course what rank they occupy in their respective states, are all distinctly exhibited.

We very much approve, also, of his two Vertical Sections of this continent: they give a correct idea of the different degrees of temperature of this globe, in proportion to the elevation of its surface in the atmosphere—a knowledge of great importance to Agriculture and Philosophy; besides, it furnishes a very appropriate method for impressing young minds with the figure of the surface of the earth. This is an improvement not to be found, except in Mr. Varle's Map.

From these considerations, we think it better calculated to aid the student of Geography than any other map extant.

SAMUEL KNOX, *President of Baltimore College.*
W. SINCLAIR, *Vice-President of Baltimore College.*
SAML. BROWN, *Principal of the Academy, Church-street.*
SAML. JENNINGS, *President of Asberry Seminary, Balt.*
GEO. BLACKBURN, *Professor Mathematics & Philosophy.*
JOHN CREERY, *Principal of the Lancasterian School, Howard-street.*
W. KESLEY, *Teacher of Mathematics and Geography, Sharp-street.*

We have attentively examined a Map of the United States, recently published by Mr. Charles Varle, of this city, and consider its style of execution very neat and appropriate in every respect to a map of that size.

CONE & FREEMAN, *Engravers, East-street.*

This Map is five feet in length, by three feet ten inches in breadth.

☞ The above Map is now for sale at Mr. William H. Slaughter's, in Salisbury, where it may be viewed for a few days. *Salisbury, N. C. Jan.* 30, 1821.

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher being dissolved, parents and guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this Academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention will be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The school commenced on the first of the present month. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year: the first vacation to commence the 16th December, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, McKnight, and Hart, &c. JOHN MUSHAT.

January 22, 1821.

N. B. From the inexperience of youth, it often happens they are too easily led into habits of extravagance. In these they too successfully indulge, notwithstanding the care and vigilance of the teacher and trustees. The teacher, especially, suffers the blame, although errors of this kind are committed without his knowledge and permission. Aware of this, and at the same time desirous to afford every reasonable security to parents and guardians, the following rules will be strictly attended to:

Every student shall be confined to one particular store for the purchase of those articles of which he may stand in need; his account in said store to be carefully examined once in every month.

No student shall be permitted to play at unlawful games, nor indulge in the use of ardent spirits; and to prevent these evils, their accounts in taverns shall be examined and a report obtained from the owners of boarding houses respecting the conduct of their boarders, once in every month.

These and the other regulations of the school will be carried into execution by the following gentlemen: Col. Richard Allison, Dr. Joseph Guy, Rev. Dr. McRee, Robert Worke, Esq. Wm. McKnight, Esq. Gen. George L. Davidson, John Huggins, Esq. Capt. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Allison. J. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of LAND of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, *vs.* John S. Long.

JNO. BEARD, Sen. *Sheriff.*

January 25, 1821.——3ts

Notice

Is hereby given, that I gave a Note to Thomas Willcocks, a clock pedler, for the sum of twenty dollars, for a clock which the said Willcocks warranted to me for a good time-piece; and gave an obligation on himself, if it did not prove good, to take it back again. The said note was payable the 15th day of May, if convenient, if not, on or against the 25th of December, 1820. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN PHIFER.

January 27, 1821.——3w34

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Robert Simonton *vs.* John Vandever; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Vandever, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the term of the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to enter up judgment against him pro confesso,

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: James H. Houston *vs.* William Kerr, junior; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, William Kerr, junior, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the term of the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to enter up judgment against him, pro confesso.

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Smith Byars & Co. *vs.* William Kerr, junior; original attachment, returned levied on two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, William Kerr, junior, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiffs will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: James Kerr *vs.* William Kerr, junior; original attachment, returned levied on two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, William Kerr, junior, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: James Campbell *vs.* Stephen Pitts; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Stephen Pitts, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Gilbreath Neill *versus* William Kerr, junior; original attachment, returned levied on two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Kerr, junior, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of said county, to be held at Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Jane Cook *vs.* Samuel Wilson; original attachment, returned levied on negro girl Charity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Samuel Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of the said court, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment, pro confesso; and that this order be published three months in the Western Carolinian.

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Jacob Kebler *vs.* Robert Houston; original attachment, levied on personal goods. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant, Robert Houston, appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment, pro confesso.

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: James P. M'Cree *vs.* Richard M'Cree; original attachment, returned levied on personal goods. It is ordered, that, in this case, the defendant, Richard M'Cree, who, it appears, is not an inhabitant of this state, appear at the next term of the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property, and plead to this cause, otherwise the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.

3w34 R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

PITY.

How lovely in the arch of heaven,
Appears yon sinking orb of light;
As darting through the clouds of even
It gilds the rising shades of night.
Yet brighter, fairer, shines the tear
That trickles o'er misfortune's bier.

Sweet is the murmur of the gale,
That whispers thro' the summer's grove;
Soft is the tone of friendship's tale,
And softer still the voice of love,
Yet softer far the tears that flow
To mourn—to soothe another's woe.

Richer than richest diadem,
That glitters on the monarch's brow;
Purer than ocean's purest gem,
Or all that wealth or art can show,
The drop that swells in Pity's eye,
The pearl of sensibility.

Is there a spark in earthly mould,
Fraught with one ray of heavenly fire;
Does man one trait of virtue hold
That even angels must admire?
That spark is Pity's radiant glow;
That trait, the tear for other's wo.

FROM UPHAM'S AMERICAN SKETCHES.

Oh, it is sweet to run with thee,
This thorny round of earthly being:
To know, that one the same will be,
When every sun-beam friend is fleeing.

Oh, there is one, that one how dear!
If fortune, bliss, and all forsake me:
There's one to shed with mine the tear,
And to her bleeding bosom take me.

Oh, be it ours, bound soul in soul,
To tread the wave of life's dark ocean;
And nought we'll fear when billows roll,
Nor dread the whirlwind's rude commotion.

Our love shall be our polar light,
And whether weal or woe betide us,
Through raging storm and shadowy night,
Its blaze shall shine to cheer and guide us.

THE IFS AND OPINIONS OF DR. MONRO.

If a man would be *a-dry* let him drink—drink, drink,
If a man would be wise he must—think, think, think,
If a man would be rich he must—work, work, work,
[And if he would be fat, eat]—Pork! Pork! Pork!

But—if—

A man—with ease would study, he must—eat, eat, eat,
But little at his dinner of his—meat, meat, meat,
A youth to be distinguished in his—art, art, art,
Must keep the girls away from his—heart, heart, heart,
Till he's gotten him a character for—life, life, life,
And a pocket full of cash, then—a Wife, Wife, Wife.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Club....No. I.

Messrs. Editors:—A few evenings ago, our members convened at the *Club-Room*, according to previous notice, for the purpose of transacting some business of the utmost importance to the Club. After our venerable President had taken his seat, the roll was called by which it appeared that all the members were present. We then proceeded to and transacted the business for which we had met; after which, a motion was introduced to change the *name* of the *Athenian Club*, by striking out the word *Athenian*, which motion was immediately seconded, and a very animated debate followed. It was contended on the one hand, that the word *Athenian* smells too strong of antiquity; that our essays relate principally to occurrences of modern date; and should therefore bear a name more appropriate than that heretofore used. In opposition to this, it was urged that some of our members were Antiquarians of respectable standing, and had always had a predilection for ancient names, &c. and that it would be unfair, if not iniquitous, to deprive them of the name for which they have so great a reverence. And further, that such a proceedure might be destructive of that social harmony which had existed among us. But, after taking it into consideration that the Printer had no Greek types, so that the name could not appear in the original language, without which it could gain no credit among the scrutinizing literati, who consign every thing to the shades of oblivion, that is not bristled with Greek: it was, therefore, unanimously decided, that the word *Athenian* should be stricken out; which was accordingly done. Our essays will, therefore, for the future, appear under the name of the "CLUB."

We will, as heretofore, write on any and every subject that may be suggested to the mind. It is not our design to write a series of essays on any one subject, as such a course would not afford that variety which has been truly called the *spice of life*. Our readers, therefore, need not make any calculations about the contents of our next and succeeding numbers, as they are at present unknown to ourselves. As we glide along upon the stream of human existence, we shall catch such materials as accidentally float in our way.

Our object is, to "hold the mirror up to nature." Human actions can then be viewed with more clearness; and by keeping a faithful chronicle of them, deeper and more permanent impressions will be made upon the mind. To use the phrase of Mr. Pope, we will "shoot folly as it flies." We have no particular private end to answer by writing: the object in view is that which is interesting to all; viz. sound morals. Religion, pure and unadulterated religion and morality, are in our estimation very essential to human happiness: We should, therefore, encourage every thing of this kind. We judge the tree by its *fruit*, not by its *name*.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The expediency of cultivating the intellect of man is pretty well settled at the present day, and it seems difficult to imagine why that of women should be neglected. If it have similar powers and equal strength, it is as deserving of care, and will repay care as well; if it be weaker and narrower, it needs the more to be strengthened, enlarged and disciplined. If the purposes of society and of life would be promoted by the establishment of domestic slavery, then every spark of intellectual light in the female Helot should be carefully extinguished; just as birds in a cage are blinded, that they may not look upon the forests and fields, the blue heavens and the green earth, and long to be abroad upon the air, till melancholy should stop their song. But religion and policy alike revolt at this. Man's best happiness, like charity, begins at home, and, like that, is apt to stay there; and home is sure to be just what the wife may make it. Now if it were true that a woman, who can do any thing besides making a Pudding or mending a stocking, does these necessary things less willingly and well, than one who can do nothing else; if it were true, as certainly it is not, that a wife submits to conjugal authority just in proportion as she is ignorant and uncultivated, how can the great purpose of marriage, the mutual and reciprocal improvement of the moral and intellectual natures of the sexes, be promoted by a union upon such unequal terms, and what must we think of a husband "assez orguielleusement modeste," to wish from his wife an unquestioning obedience, instead of a sympathy of thought, and feeling? It is sometimes urged that, if a woman's mind be much enlarged, and her taste refined, she is apt to think differently of the duties of life, to require different pleasures from the rest of her sex, that her feelings leave the channels which the institutions of society have marked for them, and run riot, and bring her usefulness and happiness into danger. Now the plain answer to this is, that these evils happen, not because her reason was cultivated, but because it was not cultivated well; and because the taste and intellect of women generally do not receive due culture.

Presentiment of Danger and Death.

At the siege of the Havanna, in 1762, the Namur and Valiant took it day and day about to fight a sap battery; and the relief of the people was effected every midnight, to save from the observation of the Spanish garrison one party's approach and the other's retreat. We had marched forty in number, a lieutenant leading, and myself [a midshipman] bringing up the rear, to relieve the Valiant's, when Moor, one of our men, made frequent calls to stop; these at last became quite frivolous, and my distance had got so long from the lieutenant, that the party was halted to close the line. In the interim, Moor fairly owned he had no stomach for the battery that night, knowing he should be killed. Our officer, a hard-headed Scotchman, steady and regular as old time, began sharp upon me: my excuse was the man's tardiness, and I reported his words. "Killed, indeed, and cheat the sheriff of his thirteener and a baubee! No, no, Paddy: trust to fate and the family honour of the O'Moors for all that. Come, sir, bring him along: point your sword in his stern-post." Moor, of course, made no reply, but under a visible corporeal effort and a roused indignation, stepped into the line: our whole party moved on. Now this Moor was seldom out of a quarrel on board ship, and having some knowledge of the fisty-cuff art, he reigned pretty much as cock of the walk on the lower gun-deck. When we had relieved the battery, and the Valiant had gone silently off, all the guns were manned. There remained on the parapet only one heavy piece of ordinance, and our very first discharge dismounted it. Elated with that success, up jumped all hands upon the platform, and gave three cheers, when a little devil of a gun took us in a line, and knocked down five men. Sure enough amongst these, Moor, being the foremost upon his legs, was the first person killed. From whence had Moor this fore-knowledge? He quoted no dream.

L'Oriflame, a well appointed 40 gun French ship, had been taken by our Isis of 50. Captain Wheeler, immediately prior to close action, sent for Mr. Deans, surgeon of the Isis, and instructed him in certain particular injunctions about family concerns. The doctor attempted to parry funeral ideas, but was bluntly told: "I know full well this day's work: Cunningham will soon be your commander. All the great circumstances of my life have been shown in dreams: my last hour is now come." He was killed early in the fight; and lieutenant Cunningham managed so well in the devolved command, that admiral Saunders made him a post captain into L'Oriflame in Gibraltar bay. This fore-knowledge of things at hand is a suhject many profess themselves positive about: their strong argument is experience, and all who have not been so favoured, may reasonably enough doubt, stopping short of contradiction. Certain instances then afloat in the navy, I may take the liberty to produce, anticipating, however, an adventure of some such kind, never in my power to comprehend.—*Eng. Magazine.*

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The speech of Oliver Cromwell, when he dissolved the long parliament, 20th April, 1653, after sitting twelve years, six months, and fourteen days.

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonoured, by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government.—Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches; and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice you do not possess? You have no more religion than my horse; gold is your god: which of you have not bartered away your conscience for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that has the least care for the good of the commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes! have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves, by your immoral principles and wicked practices? You, who were deputed here BY THE PEOPLE to get grievances redressed, are yourselves become the greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this House; and which, by God's help, I am now come to do. I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! get ye out; make haste; ye venal slaves, begone! —So! take away that shining bauble (the mace) there, and lock up the doors."

WHAT EMBELLISHES A WOMAN.

It is not the lustre of gold, the sparkling of diamonds and emeralds, nor the splendor of the purple tincture, which adorns or embellishes a woman, but gravity, discretion, humility and modesty.

Religious.

EXTRACT FROM DR. NOTT'S BACCALAUREATE ADDRESSES.

The introduction of CHRISTIANITY, was called the coming of the kingdom of Heaven. No terms could have been more appropriate; for through it man shared the mercy, and from it caught the spirit of the heavens. The moral gloom which shrouded the nations, receded before it. The temples of superstition and of cruelty, consecrated by its entrance, became the asylums of the wretched, and resounded with their anthems of grace.

Most benign has been the influence of Christianity, and were it cordially received, and universally submitted to, war would cease; injustice be banished, and primeval happiness revisit the earth. Every inhabitant, pleased with his situation, resigned to his lot, and full of the hopes of heaven, would pass agreeably through life, and meet death without a sigh.

Is the morality of the Gospel pre-eminently excellent? So is its object pre-eminently glorious. Philosophy, confines its views to this world principally. It endeavors to satisfy man with the groveling joys of earth, till he returns to that dust out of which he was taken. Christianity takes a nobler flight. Her course is directed towards immortality. Thither she conducts her votary, and never forsakes him, till, having introduced him into the society of angels, she fixes his eternal residence among the spirits of the just.

Philosophy can only have a sigh, a longing sigh, after immortality. Eternity is to her an unknown vast, over which she soars on conjecture's trembling wing. Above—beneath—around—is an unfathomable void; and doubt, uncertainty or despair, is the result of all her inquiries.

Christianity, on the other hand, having furnished all necessary information concerning life, with firm and undaunted step, crosses death's narrow isthmus, and boldly launches forth into that dread futurity which borders on it. Her path is marked with glory. The once dark, dreary region, brightens as she approaches it, and benignly smiles as she passes over it. Faith follows where she advances; till reaching the summit of everlasting hills, an unknown scene; in endless varieties of loveliness and beauty, presents itself, over which the ravished eye wanders, without a cloud to dim, or a limit to obstruct its sight. In the midst of this scene, rendered luminous by the glory which covers it, the city—the palace—the Throne of God appears. Trees of life surround it; rivers of salvation issue from beneath it. Before it, angels touch their harps of living melody, and saints, in sweet response, breathe forth their grateful songs. The redeemed of the Lord, who remain upon the earth, catch the distant sound, and feel a sudden rapture. 'Tis the voice of departed friendship—friendship, the loss of which they mourn on the earth, but which they are now assured will be restored in the heavens; from whence a voice is heard to say: "Fear not ye, death connot injure you; the grave cannot confine you: through its chill mansion, GRACE will conduct you up to glory. We wait your arrival—haste, therefore, and come away." All this Christianity will do for you. It will do more than this: It consecrates the sepulchre, into which your bodies, already touched by death, will presently descend. There, mouldered into dust, your flesh shall rest in HOPE. Nor will the season of its humiliation last forever. Christianity, faithful to her trust, appears for its redemption. She approaches, and stands before the tomb: She stretches out her sceptre and smites the sepulchre—Its moss-grown covering rends asunder—She cries to the silent inhabitants within it—Her energizing voice echoes along the cold, damp vaults of death, renovating skin and bones, and dust, and putrefaction. Corruption puts on incorruption, and mortal immortality. Her former habitation, thus refined and sublimated by the resurrection, the soul re-enters, and thenceforth the measure of her joy is full.

Here thought and language fail me. Inspiration itself describes the glories of futurity by declaring them indescribable. Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which are prepared for the people of God. What ideas are these? How must the soul exult at the prospect, and swell at the amazing conception!

As christianity exhibits the most enrapturing motives to the practice of virtue, so it urges the most tremendous considerations to deter from vice. She declares, solemnly and irrevocably declares, "That the wages of sin is Death." And to enforce her declaration, points to the concluding scene of nature: When, amidst a departing heaven and a dissolving world, the SON OF MAN shall descend, with the voice of the archangel and the trump of God, to be glorified in his saints, and take vengeance on his enemies!

Such is the Gospel....and here I rest my observations....At this affecting crisis, my beloved pupils, this Gospel I deliver you. It is the most invaluable gift; and I solemnly adjure you, to preserve it inviolate forever. To whatever part of God's creation you may wander, carry this with you. Consult it in prosperity; resort to it in trouble; shield yourselves with it in danger, and rest your fainting head on it in death.

Do this: and though the world be convulsed around you, the elements dissolve, and the heavens depart, still your happiness is secure.....But should you ever, in an hour of rashness, be tempted to cast it from you, remember, that with it, you cast away SALVATION. 'Tis the last hope of sinful, dying man. 'Tis gone.....all is lost!.... Immortality is lost....and lost also is the soul which might otherwise have inherited and enjoyed it. Under these impressions go forth to the world....and may God go with you.